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We may add that the address of the Secretary of the Society is the Rev. W. Stobbs, Stromness, Orkney.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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“It is now twelve months since I left England. The early part of the passage was boisterous and adverse, our ship being detained eleven days in the Bay of Biscay, during which period numbers of land-birds, all of European species, constantly visited the vessel; but as no great interest attaches itself to their chance occurrence, I shall confine my observations more particularly to those species that make the expansive ocean their home, and whose natural limits have been but slightly recorded. The members of the genus *Thalassidroma* were the birds to which my especial attention was directed, from the circumstance of the group being but slightly understood, and from the great interest these little tenants of the ocean excite in the mind of the voyager. Immediately off the Land's End, Wilson's Storm-Petrel (*Thalassidroma Wilsoni*) was seen in abundance, and continued to accompany the ship throughout the Bay. The little Storm-Petrel (*Thalassidroma pelagica*, Selby) was also seen, but in far less numbers: both species disappeared on approaching the latitude of Madeira, their place there being occupied by another species, which I took to be *Thal. Bulweri*. This latitude was also favourable to the Shearwaters, *Puffinus cinereus*, and *Puff. obscurus*, the former being there in great numbers.

“We came to anchor in the roadstead of Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, on the 11th of June. During our short stay at this island, I proceeded as far into the interior as circumstances would permit, and spent a part of two days most delightfully. Among the birds I observed during my rambles were the Common Blackbird (*Merula vulgaris*, Ray), the Robin (*Erythaca rubecula*, Swains.), and the Black-cap Warbler (*Curruca atricapilla*, Bechst.),—a more southern

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locality, I believe, than has been hitherto recorded against these species. The fishes of this island also claimed a portion of my attention, several species of which I procured and preserved.

“We crossed the equator on the 7th of July, having been more than twenty days within the tropics, part of which time our vessel lay becalmed. This portion of the ocean's surface was also inhabited by Storm-Petrels, but of a distinct species from any I had hitherto observed, and which I believe to be new to science. These birds, with now and then a solitary *Rhynchops* and Frigate Bird (*Tachypetes*), were all of the feathered race that I observed in these heated latitudes, a part of the voyage which always hangs heavily upon those destined to visit these distant regions; by me, however, it was not so much felt, the monotony being relieved by the occasional occurrence of a whale, whose huge body rolled lazily by; by a shoal of porpoises, who sometimes perform most amusing evolutions, throwing themselves completely out of the water, or gliding through it with astonishing velocity; or by the occasional flight of the beautiful Flying Fish, when endeavouring to escape from the impetuous rush of the Bonito or Albacore.

“On the 20th of July we reached the 26th degree of south latitude, and were visited for the first time by the Cape-Petrel (*Procellaria Capensis* of authors). On the 23rd, lat. $31^{\circ} 10' S.$, long. $24^{\circ} W.$, we found ourselves in seas literally teeming with the feathered race. Independently of an abundance of Cape-Petrels, two other species and three kinds of Albatrosses were observed around us. The latter were *Diomedea exulans*, *D. chlororhyncha*, and *D. fuliginosa*. A few days after this we commenced running down our longitude, and from this time until we reached the shores of Van Diemen's Land, several species of this family (*Procellariidæ*) were daily in company with the ship. Whenever a favourable opportunity offered, Captain McKellar obligingly allowed me the use of a boat, and by this means enabled me to collect nearly all the species of this interesting family that we fell in with.

“As I had every reason to expect, I found the Australian seas inhabited by their own peculiar Storm-Petrels (*Thalassidroma*), four distinct species of which I have already observed since leaving the Cape.

“From the westerly winds which prevail in the southern hemisphere, between the latitudes 35° and 55° , I am induced to believe that a perpetual migration is carried on by several of the members of this oceanic family continually passing from west to east, and circumnavigating this portion of the globe. This remark more par-

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ticularly refers to the Albatrosses, Prions, and other large kinds of Petrels; the same individuals of several of these species having been observed to follow our ship for some thousands of miles. Until I had ascertained that they were nocturnal, it was a matter of surprise to me how the birds which were seen around the vessel at nightfall were to be observed crossing our wake at daybreak on the following morning, the ship having frequently run a distance of nearly 100 miles during the night.

“In conclusion, I may observe, that whatever success I have met with on the ocean, or whatever pleasures I may have enjoyed during the voyage, the country to which we were safely conveyed by our frail bark (now lying a wreck on the Trowbridge Shoal, Spencer’s Gulf) has still greater treasures.

“During the eight months spent in these regions, six have been devoted to Van Diemen’s Land and the islands in Bass’s Straits, where I have made extensive and most interesting collections. Independently of the skins of birds and quadrupeds, skeletons of all the forms, together with entire bodies for dissection, have been procured, as also the nests and eggs of nearly seventy species of birds from Van Diemen’s Land alone. The short visit I have paid to the continent of Australia has convinced me that much of interest there remains buried in obscurity, and that I shall there find much to occupy my attention when I fairly commence my researches in that country. The drought this season has been most distressing to the colonists. The Liverpool range was the furthest journey I made into the interior. While there I procured several specimens of the *Menura superba*; three of these I have entire for Mr. Owen to dissect; I have also the skeletons of two others, besides skins, &c. The only remark I shall now offer respecting this truly interesting bird is, that it has no relationship whatever to the *Gallinaceæ*, as has hitherto been considered.

“My assistant is now at Swan River, and I start for South Australia tomorrow; after which I proceed to Sydney; thence into the interior*. I intend going to Moreton Bay and New Zealand before my return, and if I can accomplish it, to Port Essington and other parts of the north.

“I am happy to add, that in the execution of my researches the governors of the different colonies lend me their aid most willingly; and I shall ever be proud to acknowledge the unremitting kindness of Sir John Franklin, whose goodness of heart is only equalled by his zealous attention to the duties of his high official station.”

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Mr. Gould's descriptions of the new Australian birds referred to in the letter were next read.

CYPSELUS AUSTRALIS. *Cyp. gutture et uropygio albis; corpore supernè et subtùs intensè fusco; dorso metallicè splendente; plumis pectoris abdominisque albo marginatis; alis caudaque nigrescentibus; rostro, oculis, et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{5}{8}$; alæ, $7\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{7}{16}$.

This species is about the size of *Cypselus murarius*: I first met with it on the 8th of March, 1839. They were in considerable abundance, but flying very high. I succeeded in killing one, which was immediately pronounced by Mr. Coxen and others to be new to the colony. On the 22nd I again saw a number of these birds hawking over a piece of cleared land at Yarrondi, on the Upper Hunter: upon this occasion I obtained six specimens, but have not met with it since.

PODARGUS PHALÆNOÏDES. *Pod. cinereo, fuscoque ornatus, lineâ nigrâ centrali per plumas singulas excurrente; scapularibus, tectricibusque majoribus castaneo sparsis; primariis fuscis, albo angustè fasciatis; caudâ cuneiformi, nigro angustè fasciatâ; rostro fuscescenti-corneo; pedibus olivaceis.*

Long. tot. $14\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $2\frac{1}{4}$; alæ, $8\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $6\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. The north-west coast of Australia.

This bird is smaller than any other species of the genus yet discovered in Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

GRAUCALUS PHASIANELLUS. *Grauc. cinereus; uropygio abdomineque albis, angustè nigro-fasciatis; crisso albo; alis caudaque nigris, hâc ad basin albâ; rostro tarsisque nigris.*

Long. tot. 15 poll.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{4}$; alæ, $8\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, 8; tarsi, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Liverpool Plains.

From the collection of Stephen Coxen, Esq.

PACHYCEPHALA LANIOÏDES. *Pach. vertice, plumis auricularibus et pectore nigris; dorso posteriore fasciâ castaneâ ornato; gutture, abdomine medio, crissoque albis; dorso, lateribus, humeris, necnon primariis secundariis tectricibusque, externè, cinereis; caudâ, rostro, pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. $7\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, 1; alæ, $3\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. The north-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

PETROICA ROSEA. *Pet. (mas) vertice, gulâ, corporeque supernè cinereis; fronte fasciâ angustâ albâ notato; pectore rosaceo; abdomine, crissoque, albis; alis, reatricibusque caudæ sex intermediis nigrescentibus; reatricibus externis ad apicem albis; rostro pedibusque nigrescentibus.*

Fœm., fasciâ frontali luteâ; corpore suprâ cinereo-fusco; alis, fasciis, secundariis fasciis duabus luteis, obscure notatis; caudâ fuscâ.

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Hunter, and the Liverpool Range.

Mr. Gould's descriptions of the new Australian birds referred to in the letter were next read.

CYPSELUS AUSTRALIS. *Cyp. gutture et uropygio albis; corpore supernè et subtùs intensè fusco; dorso metallicè splendente; plumis pectoris abdominisque albo marginatis; alis caudaque nigrescentibus; rostro, oculis, et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{5}{8}$; alæ, $7\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{7}{16}$.

This species is about the size of *Cypselus murarius*: I first met with it on the 8th of March, 1839. They were in considerable abundance, but flying very high. I succeeded in killing one, which was immediately pronounced by Mr. Coxen and others to be new to the colony. On the 22nd I again saw a number of these birds hawking over a piece of cleared land at Yarrondi, on the Upper Hunter: upon this occasion I obtained six specimens, but have not met with it since.

PODARGUS PHALÆNOÏDES. *Pod. cinereo, fuscoque ornatus, lineâ nigrâ centrali per plumas singulas excurrente; scapularibus, tectricibusque majoribus castaneo sparsis; primariis fuscis, albo angustè fasciatis; caudâ cuneiformi, nigro angustè fasciatâ; rostro fuscescenti-corneo; pedibus olivaceis.*

Long. tot. $14\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $2\frac{1}{4}$; alæ, $8\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $6\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. The north-west coast of Australia.

This bird is smaller than any other species of the genus yet discovered in Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

GRAUCALUS PHASIANELLUS. *Grauc. cinereus; uropygio abdomineque albis, angustè nigro-fasciatis; crisso albo; alis caudaque nigris, hâc ad basin albâ; rostro tarsisque nigris.*

Long. tot. 15 poll.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{4}$; alæ, $8\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, 8; tarsi, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Liverpool Plains.

From the collection of Stephen Coxen, Esq.

PACHYCEPHALA LANIOÏDES. *Pach. vertice, plumis auricularibus et pectore nigris; dorso posteriore fasciâ castaneâ ornato; gutture, abdomine medio, crissoque albis; dorso, lateribus, humeris, necnon primariis secundariis tectricibusque, externè, cinereis; caudâ, rostro, pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. $7\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, 1; alæ, $3\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. The north-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

PETROICA ROSEA. *Pet. (mas) vertice, gulâ, corporeque supernè cinereis; fronte fasciâ angustâ albâ notato; pectore rosaceo; abdomine, crissoque, albis; alis, reatricibusque caudæ sex intermediis nigrescentibus; reatricibus externis ad apicem albis; rostro pedibusque nigrescentibus.*

Fœm., fasciâ frontali luteâ; corpore suprâ cinereo-fusco; alis, fasciis, secundariis fasciis duabus luteis, obscure notatis; caudâ fuscâ.

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Hunter, and the Liverpool Range.

Mr. Gould's descriptions of the new Australian birds referred to in the letter were next read.

CYPSELUS AUSTRALIS. *Cyp. gutture et uropygio albis; corpore supernè et subtùs intensè fusco; dorso metallicè splendente; plumis pectoris abdominisque albo marginatis; alis caudaque nigrescentibus; rostro, oculis, et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{5}{8}$; alæ, $7\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{7}{16}$.

This species is about the size of *Cypselus murarius*: I first met with it on the 8th of March, 1839. They were in considerable abundance, but flying very high. I succeeded in killing one, which was immediately pronounced by Mr. Coxen and others to be new to the colony. On the 22nd I again saw a number of these birds hawking over a piece of cleared land at Yarrondi, on the Upper Hunter: upon this occasion I obtained six specimens, but have not met with it since.

PODARGUS PHALÆNOÏDES. *Pod. cinereo, fuscoque ornatus, lineâ nigrâ centrali per plumas singulas excurrente; scapularibus, tectricibusque majoribus castaneo sparsis; primariis fuscis, albo angustè fasciatis; caudâ cuneiformi, nigro angustè fasciatâ; rostro fuscescenti-corneo; pedibus olivaceis.*

Long. tot. $14\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $2\frac{1}{4}$; alæ, $8\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $6\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. The north-west coast of Australia.

This bird is smaller than any other species of the genus yet discovered in Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

GRAUCALUS PHASIANELLUS. *Grauc. cinereus; uropygio abdomineque albis, angustè nigro-fasciatis; crisso albo; alis caudaque nigris, hâc ad basin albâ; rostro tarsisque nigris.*

Long. tot. 15 poll.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{4}$; alæ, $8\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, 8; tarsi, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Liverpool Plains.

From the collection of Stephen Coxen, Esq.

PACHYCEPHALA LANIOÏDES. *Pach. vertice, plumis auricularibus et pectore nigris; dorso posteriore fasciâ castaneâ ornato; gutture, abdomine medio, crissoque albis; dorso, lateribus, humeris, necnon primariis secundariis tectricibusque, externè, cinereis; caudâ, rostro, pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. $7\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, 1; alæ, $3\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. The north-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

PETROICA ROSEA. *Pet. (mas) vertice, gulâ, corporeque supernè cinereis; fronte fasciâ angustâ albâ notato; pectore rosaceo; abdomine, crissoque, albis; alis, reatricibusque caudæ sex intermediis nigrescentibus; reatricibus externis ad apicem albis; rostro pedibusque nigrescentibus.*

Fœm., fasciâ frontali luteâ; corpore suprâ cinereo-fusco; alis, fasciis, secundariis fasciis duabus luteis, obscure notatis; caudâ fuscâ.

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Hunter, and the Liverpool Range.

This species is nearly allied to *Petroica Lathami*. It inhabits thick brushes. I killed specimens both on the Hunter River and the Liverpool Range.

PETROICA PULCHELLA. *Pet. nigra, fronte notâque humerali albis; pectore abdomineque coccineis; rostro nigro; pedibus fuscis.*
Long. tot. 5 poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. Norfolk Island.

MALURUS CRUENTATUS. *Mal. (mas) dorso, humerisque coccineis; partibus reliquis nigris.*

Fœm., pallidè fusca, abdomine albescente; rostro, tarsisque pallidè fuscis.

Long. tot. 4 poll.; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $1\frac{5}{8}$; caudæ, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

PARDALOTUS UROPYGIALIS. *Pard. vertice et lined oculari nigris; lined superciliari, pectore, et abdomine medio, albis; gula, genisque croceis; uropygio sulphureo; dorso cinerescenti-olivaceo; alis nigris, primariis plurimis ad basin albo notatis; alâ suprâ ad apicem coccineâ; caudâ nigrâ, plumis externis tribus ad apicem albis; rostro nigro; tarsis plumbeis.*

Long. tot. $3\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, 1; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

AMADINA ANNULOSA. *Am. facie gulâque albis, vittâ nigrâ marginatis; pectore albescente, subtus fasciâ nigrâ marginato; vertice dorsoque cinerescenti-fuscis, lineis albidis transversis, angustè notatis; uropygio, crisso, caudâque nigris; alis fuscis; tectricibus, secundariisque cinereo crebrè ornatis; rostro pedibusque plumbeis.*

Long. tot. 4 poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, 2; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

This species is nearly allied to *Estrilda Bichenovii*.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

AMADINA ACUTICAUDA. *Am. vertice genisque cinereis; corpore cervino; abdomine roseo lavato; loris, gula, fasciâ per uropygium currente, caudâque, nigris; tectricibus caudæ, crisso, et femoribus, albis; rostro pedibusque flavis.*

Long. tot. $5\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{8}$; caudæ, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

This species has the two central tail-feathers very long and tapering.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

DASYORNIS STRIATUS. *Das. fuscus; abdomine cinerescente; plumis dorsalibus lined centrali albâ notatis; rostro pedibusque nigrescentibus.*

Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{5}{8}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{8}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. Liverpool Plains, New South Wales.

This species is nearly allied to the *Amytis textilis* of Lesson.

MYZANTHA FLAVIGULA. *Myz. spatio pone oculos, fronte, gulâque flavis; uropygio albo; dorso cinereo, obscurè albo fasciato;*

This species is nearly allied to *Petroica Lathami*. It inhabits thick brushes. I killed specimens both on the Hunter River and the Liverpool Range.

PETROICA PULCHELLA. *Pet. nigra, fronte notâque humerali albis; pectore abdomineque coccineis; rostro nigro; pedibus fuscis.*
Long. tot. 5 poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. Norfolk Island.

MALURUS CRUENTATUS. *Mal. (mas) dorso, humerisque coccineis; partibus reliquis nigris.*

Fœm., pallidè fusca, abdomine albescente; rostro, tarsisque pallidè fuscis.

Long. tot. 4 poll.; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $1\frac{5}{8}$; caudæ, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

PARDALOTUS UROPYGIALIS. *Pard. vertice et lined oculari nigris; lined superciliari, pectore, et abdomine medio, albis; gula, genisque croceis; uropygio sulphureo; dorso cinerescenti-olivaceo; alis nigris, primariis plurimis ad basin albo notatis; alâ suprâ ad apicem coccineâ; caudâ nigrâ, plumis externis tribus ad apicem albis; rostro nigro; tarsi plumbeis.*

Long. tot. $3\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, 1; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

AMADINA ANNULOSA. *Am. facie gulâque albis, vittâ nigrâ marginatis; pectore albescente, subtus fasciâ nigrâ marginato; vertice dorsoque cinerescenti-fuscis, lineis albidis transversis, angustè notatis; uropygio, crisso, caudâque nigris; alis fuscis; tectricibus, secundariisque cinereo crebrè ornatis; rostro pedibusque plumbeis.*

Long. tot. 4 poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, 2; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

This species is nearly allied to *Estrilda Bichenovii*.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

AMADINA ACUTICAUDA. *Am. vertice genisque cinereis; corpore cervino; abdomine roseo lavato; loris, gula, fasciâ per uropygium currente, caudâque, nigris; tectricibus caudæ, crisso, et femoribus, albis; rostro pedibusque flavis.*

Long. tot. $5\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{8}$; caudæ, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

This species has the two central tail-feathers very long and tapering.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

DASYORNIS STRIATUS. *Das. fuscus; abdomine cinerescente; plumis dorsalibus lined centrali albâ notatis; rostro pedibusque nigrescentibus.*

Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{5}{8}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{8}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. Liverpool Plains, New South Wales.

This species is nearly allied to the *Amytis textilis* of Lesson.

MYZANTHA FLAVIGULA. *Myz. spatio pone oculos, fronte, gulâque flavis; uropygio albo; dorso cinereo, obscurè albo fasciato;*

This species is nearly allied to *Petroica Lathamii*. It inhabits thick brushes. I killed specimens both on the Hunter River and the Liverpool Range.

PETROICA PULCHELLA. *Pet. nigra, fronte notâque humerali albis; pectore abdomineque coccineis; rostro nigro; pedibus fuscis.*
Long. tot. 5 poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. Norfolk Island.

MALURUS CRUENTATUS. *Mal. (mas) dorso, humerisque coccineis; partibus reliquis nigris.*

Fœm., pallidè fusca, abdomine albescente; rostro, tarsisque pallidè fuscis.

Long. tot. 4 poll.; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $1\frac{5}{8}$; caudæ, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

PARDALOTUS UROPYGIALIS. *Pard. vertice et lined oculari nigris; lined superciliari, pectore, et abdomine medio, albis; gula, genisque croceis; uropygio sulphureo; dorso cinerescenti-olivaceo; alis nigris, primariis plurimis ad basin albo notatis; alâ suprâ ad apicem coccineâ; caudâ nigrâ, plumis externis tribus ad apicem albis; rostro nigro; tarsis plumbeis.*

Long. tot. $3\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, 1; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

AMADINA ANNULOSA. *Am. facie gulâque albis, vittâ nigrâ marginatis; pectore albescente, subtus fasciâ nigrâ marginato; vertice dorsoque cinerescenti-fuscis, lineis albidis transversis, angustè notatis; uropygio, crisso, caudâque nigris; alis fuscis; tectricibus, secundariisque cinereo crebrè ornatis; rostro pedibusque plumbeis.*

Long. tot. 4 poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, 2; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

This species is nearly allied to *Estrilda Bichenovii*.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

AMADINA ACUTICAUDA. *Am. vertice genisque cinereis; corpore cervino; abdomine roseo lavato; loris, gula, fasciâ per uropygium currente, caudâque, nigris; tectricibus caudæ, crisso, et femoribus, albis; rostro pedibusque flavis.*

Long. tot. $5\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{8}$; caudæ, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

This species has the two central tail-feathers very long and tapering.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

DASYORNIS STRIATUS. *Das. fuscus; abdomine cinerescente; plumis dorsalibus lined centrali albâ notatis; rostro pedibusque nigrescentibus.*

Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{5}{8}$; alæ, $2\frac{3}{8}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. Liverpool Plains, New South Wales.

This species is nearly allied to the *Amytis textilis* of Lesson.

MYZANTHA FLAVIGULA. *Myz. spatio pone oculos, fronte, gulâque flavis; uropygio albo; dorso cinereo, obscurè albo fasciato;*

loris, plumisque auricularibus, nigris; gulá, genis, corporeque subtùs, albis, pectore notis fuscis in formá sagittæ ornato; alis caudáque fuscis; primariis externè, caudáque ad basin flavescéntibus; caudá ad apicem albá; rostro flavo; pedibus flavescénti-fuscis.

Long. tot. $9\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, 1; alæ, $5\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, 5; tarsi, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Banks of the Namoi, interior of New South Wales.

This species is rather larger than *Myzantha garrula*, to which, and *M. citreola*, it is closely allied.

MYZANTHA LUTEA. *M. cute nudá pone oculos, fronte, apicibusque plumarum ad latera colli, citreis; loris nigro-fuscis; plumis auricularibus nigrescentibus splendore argenteis; corpore suprâ cinereo, nuchá dorsoque albo transversim fasciatis; uropygio, tectricibus caudæ, et corpore subtùs, albis; gulá, pectoreque cinereo lavatis, plumis singulis notá fuscá fasciatis; alis fuscis plumis obscurè citreo marginatis; caudá fuscá ad apicem albá; rostro citreo; pedibus flavescénti-fuscis.*

Long. tot. $10\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; alæ, $5\frac{7}{8}$; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

TROPIDORHYNCHUS ARGENTICEPS. *Trop. vertice argenteo, capitibus partibus reliquis nudis, et nigrescentibus; corpore subtùs albo; pectoris plumis lanceolatis; corpore suprâ caudáque fuscis; rostro pedibusque nigrescenti-fuscis.*

Long. tot. $10\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $1\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

POMATORHINUS RUBECULUS. *Pom. gulá, strigáque superciliari albis; pectore, et abdomine superiore rufescénti-fuscis; strigá a rostro, per oculos, ad occiput tendente nigrescenti-fuscá; vertice, dorso, abdomineque imo intensè fuscis, olivaceo-tinctis; tectricibus caudæ, crisso caudáque nigris, hác ad apicem albá, rostro corneo; pedibus nigrescentibus.*

Long. tot. $9\frac{1}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{8}$; alæ, 4; caudæ, $4\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

PTILOTIS FLAVESCENS. *Pt. olivaceo-cinerea, capite corporeque subtùs citreis; notá ad latera capitis fuscá, et pone hanc alterá nitidè flavá.*

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $2\frac{7}{8}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

MYZOMELA ERYTHROCEPHALA. *Myz. intensè fusca, capite, et uropygio, coccineis; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

SITTELLA LEUCOPTERA. *Sitt. vertice, plumis auricularibus, necnon alis, caudáque nigris, hác ad apicem albá, illis fasciá trans-*

loris, plumisque auricularibus, nigris; gulá, genis, corporeque subtùs, albis, pectore notis fuscis in formá sagittæ ornato; alis caudáque fuscis; primariis externè, caudáque ad basin flavescéntibus; caudá ad apicem albá; rostro flavo; pedibus flavescénti-fuscis.

Long. tot. $9\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, 1; alæ, $5\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, 5; tarsi, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Banks of the Namoi, interior of New South Wales.

This species is rather larger than *Myzantha garrula*, to which, and *M. citreola*, it is closely allied.

MYZANTHA LUTEA. *M. cute nudá pone oculos, fronte, apicibusque plumarum ad latera colli, citreis; loris nigro-fuscis; plumis auricularibus nigrescentibus splendore argenteis; corpore suprâ cinereo, nuchá dorsoque albo transversim fasciatis; uropygio, tectricibus caudæ, et corpore subtùs, albis; gulá, pectoreque cinereo lavatis, plumis singulis notá fuscá fasciatis; alis fuscis plumis obscurè citreo marginatis; caudá fuscá ad apicem albá; rostro citreo; pedibus flavescénti-fuscis.*

Long. tot. $10\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; alæ, $5\frac{7}{8}$; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

TROPIDORHYNCHUS ARGENTICEPS. *Trop. vertice argenteo, capitibus partibus reliquis nudis, et nigrescentibus; corpore subtùs albo; pectoris plumis lanceolatis; corpore suprâ caudáque fuscis; rostro pedibusque nigrescenti-fuscis.*

Long. tot. $10\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $1\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

POMATORHINUS RUBECULUS. *Pom. gulá, strigáque superciliari albis; pectore, et abdomine superiore rufescénti-fuscis; strigá a rostro, per oculos, ad occiput tendente nigrescenti-fuscá; vertice, dorso, abdomineque imo intensè fuscis, olivaceo-tinctis; tectricibus caudæ, crisso caudáque nigris, hác ad apicem albá, rostro corneo; pedibus nigrescentibus.*

Long. tot. $9\frac{1}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{8}$; alæ, 4; caudæ, $4\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

PTILOTIS FLAVESCENS. *Pt. olivaceo-cinerea, capite corporeque subtùs citreis; notá ad latera capitis fuscá, et pone hanc alterá nitidè flavá.*

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $2\frac{7}{8}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

MYZOMELA ERYTHROCEPHALA. *Myz. intensè fusca, capite, et uropygio, coccineis; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

SITTELLA LEUCOPTERA. *Sitt. vertice, plumis auricularibus, necnon alis, caudáque nigris, hác ad apicem albá, illis fasciá trans-*

loris, plumisque auricularibus, nigris; gulá, genis, corporeque subtùs, albis, pectore notis fuscis in formá sagittæ ornato; alis caudáque fuscis; primariis externè, caudáque ad basin flavescéntibus; caudá ad apicem albá; rostro flavo; pedibus flavescénti-fuscis.

Long. tot. $9\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; rostri, 1; alæ, $5\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, 5; tarsi, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Banks of the Namoi, interior of New South Wales.

This species is rather larger than *Myzantha garrula*, to which, and *M. citreola*, it is closely allied.

MYZANTHA LUTEA. *M. cute nudá pone oculos, fronte, apicibusque plumarum ad latera colli, citreis; loris nigro-fuscis; plumis auricularibus nigrescentibus splendore argenteis; corpore suprâ cinereo, nuchá dorsoque albo transversim fasciatis; uropygio, tectricibus caudæ, et corpore subtùs, albis; gulá, pectoreque cinereo lavatis, plumis singulis notá fuscá fasciatis; alis fuscis plumis obscurè citreo marginatis; caudá fuscá ad apicem albá; rostro citreo; pedibus flavescénti-fuscis.*

Long. tot. $10\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; alæ, $5\frac{7}{8}$; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

TROPIDORHYNCHUS ARGENTICEPS. *Trop. vertice argenteo, capitibus partibus reliquis nudis, et nigrescentibus; corpore subtùs albo; pectoris plumis lanceolatis; corpore suprâ caudáque fuscis; rostro pedibusque nigrescenti-fuscis.*

Long. tot. $10\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $1\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

POMATORHINUS RUBECULUS. *Pom. gulá, strigáque superciliari albis; pectore, et abdomine superiore rufescénti-fuscis; strigá a rostro, per oculos, ad occiput tendente nigrescenti-fuscá; vertice, dorso, abdomineque imo intensè fuscis, olivaceo-tinctis; tectricibus caudæ, crisso caudáque nigris, hác ad apicem albá, rostro corneo; pedibus nigrescentibus.*

Long. tot. $9\frac{1}{4}$ poll.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{8}$; alæ, 4; caudæ, $4\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

PTILOTIS FLAVESCENS. *Pt. olivaceo-cinerea, capite corporeque subtùs citreis; notá ad latera capitis fuscá, et pone hanc alterá nitidè flavá.*

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $2\frac{7}{8}$; caudæ, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

MYZOMELA ERYTHROCEPHALA. *Myz. intensè fusca, capite, et uropygio, coccineis; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. $4\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; rostri, $\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $2\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

SITTELLA LEUCOPTERA. *Sitt. vertice, plumis auricularibus, necnon alis, caudáque nigris, hác ad apicem albá, illis fasciá trans-*

versâ albâ ornatis; gulâ, tectricibus caudæ, corporeque subtus albis; dorso, cinerescenti-fusco, plumis ad medium fusco notatis; rostro ad basin pallidè flavo, ad apicem nigro, pedibus flavis.

Long. tot. 4 poll.; rostri, $\frac{1}{6}$; alæ, 3; caudæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{6}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

HEMIPODIUS CASTANOTUS. *Hem. capite, et pectore olivaceo-cinereis, plumis colore cervino notatis, illius ad apicem, hujus apud medium; abdomine medio crissoque stramineis; strigâ superciliari, caudâ, dorso et humeris, castaneis, dorsi, humerorumque plumis albo guttatis, singulis guttis anticè nigro marginatis; primariis fuscis, cervino colore marginatis; rostro pedibusque pallidè flavis.*

Long. tot. 7 poll.; rostri, $\frac{7}{8}$; alæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From Benjamin Bynoe, Esq.

Mr. Yarrell exhibited a small but perfect specimen of the Eagle Ray, *Myliobatis aquila* of British fishes, which had been found on the shore of Berwick Bay, and was sent to him from thence by Dr. George Johnston.

“Particular interest attaches to this very rare specimen,” observed Mr. Yarrell, “since it establishes the fact that this fish is a native species; the only evidence which previously existed of the Eagle Ray being a British fish was founded on some parts of a specimen, believed to belong to this species, which were procured from a fisherman of Scarborough by Mr. Travis, a surgeon in that place.”

A fresh specimen of the Angler-fish (*Lophius piscatorius*), presented by John Goldham, Esq., was also exhibited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRUNDO PURPUREA, PURPLE MARTIN OF AMERICA, SHOT IN BRITAIN.

In the seventeenth Number of Mr. Yarrell's British Birds, that ornithologist quotes a letter from Mr. Frederic McCoy of Dublin to the following effect: “I beg to send you a notice of a bird new to the European Fauna which has lately occurred on our coast. It is the *Hirundo purpurea*, the Purple Martin of American ornithologists. The specimen was a female, corresponding accurately with the description of Wilson. It was shot near Kingston, county of Dublin, and sent for dissection to my friend Dr. Scauler a few hours afterwards. As it agrees perfectly with the description of authors, it will be unnecessary to describe the specimen, which is now preserved in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society.”—*Yarrell's B. Birds*, ii. p. 275.

versâ alba ornatis; gulâ, tectricibus caudæ, corporeque subtus albis; dorso, cinerescenti-fusco, plumis ad medium fusco notatis; rostro ad basin pallidè flavo, ad apicem nigro, pedibus flavis.

Long. tot. 4 poll.; rostri, $\frac{1}{6}$; alæ, 3; caudæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{6}$.

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